



**EUFMD**

EUROPEAN COMMISSION FOR THE CONTROL OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE



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**III**  
3 PILLARS OF  
FMD EUFMD



# **HOLD-FAST**

**STAYING TRUE TO FMD.  
HOLDING OFF THE STORM OF SIMILAR TADS**



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EUROPEAN COMMISSION FOR THE CONTROL OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE



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THE EUFMD



## Hold - FAST

A Europe secure from the daily threat of FMD And Similar Transboundary (FAST) animal diseases



### Vision of the Strategic Plan

A Europe secure from the  
daily threat of Foot-and-mouth disease  
And Similar Transboundary (FAST) animal diseases



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**III**  
3 PILLARS OF  
EU FMD



# The proposed 4 year EuFMD Strategic Plan (April 2019-2023)

**ANIMAL HEALTH  
SECURITY THROUGH  
BETTER PREPAREDNESS AND  
REDUCED RISK FROM FMD AND  
SIMILAR TADS  
("HOLD-FAST")**



# Rationale for the Strategy

- FMD remains the #1 disease risk – in the European neighbourhood
- Over 250 million cases annually across the world – daily risk of FMD entry into EU : must maintain effort
- Capacity, Training and Preparedness tools already developed for FMD are relevant to similar TADS
- EuFMD already active in areas where PPR, poxviruses, ASF are present
- Adapting spread models (EuFMDis) to similar TADS is straightforward
- **Europe (+GF-TADS) needs implementing partners able to work effectively at national level in the neighbourhood**



# The Strategic Plan in 10 points

## 1. PRINCIPLES

*Non-negotiable values, commitments and behaviours that you can **HOLD** us to*

- **Continuous co-ordination**
- **Regular review** - of the risk situation
- **Seek synergy** - with the relevant EU institutions
- **Sharing of expertise** in emergency preparedness and epidemic management
- **Continuous engagement** with veterinary services
- Effective use of European and neighbourhood reference laboratories and expertise
- **Commitment** - to provide world-leading training quality and tools
- **Continuous improvement**- in delivery and impact
- An attitude of always seeking to leverage efforts



## 2. SCOPE – FOCUSED but **fast** to adjust

### Focus on FMD:

- Every part of the programme to support FMD control
- Many parts of the programme relevant to improved control of Similar Transboundary Animal Diseases
- *Within the Scope*

### Category 1: FMD, and currently PPR, capripoxviruses

- Similar risk factors to FMD/in directly bordering neighbourhood/Vaccination is an option

### Category 2: Rift Valley Fever, Bovine Ephemeral Fever

- In one or more neighbourhood countries/vaccination needed/Ruminants are directly affected with major losses

### Category 3: Not included in the above but kept under review

- Currently cause outbreaks in EU-MS (e.g. ASF) / co-ordination is well established at EU level
- Other TADS, according to risk



### 3. OUR THREE GOALS (“Pillars”)

I IMPROVE PREPAREDNESS	II REDUCE RISK	III SUSTAINED PROGRESS
Improve preparedness for management of FMD and similar TADS (“FAST diseases”) crises by Members and across Europe as a whole.	Reduce risk to Members from the FAST disease (FMD and similar TADS) situation in the European neighbourhood.	Sustained progress of the GF-TADS Global Strategy against FMD and the improved security of supply of effective vaccines.



## 4. OBJECTIVES and KPIs (Fourteen)

*Feasible, costed, and achievable*

Goal	Objectives	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)
Improved preparedness	1. National capacity development	1. Knowledge Achieved With Training
	2. Regional and national capacity in emergency preparedness	2. MS satisfaction with CP tools
	3. Preparedness for use of emergency vaccination	3. MS satisfaction with EV assessments
	4. South-Eastern Europe	4. % countries having tested CP plans for FAST diseases
	5. Applied research program	5. Satisfaction of Technical Committee with completed studies
	6. Proficiency test services (extended EU scheme)	6. Number of eligible non-EU countries participating
	7. FAST disease information gathering and analysis	7. MS satisfaction with FAST risk reports
Reduced risk	1. Co-ordinated activities (under GF-TADS/REMESA)	1. PCP-FMD indicators for progress (14 countries)
	2. FAST disease: Improved Early Warning	2. Regular surveys of satisfaction levels with EW system outputs
	3. Integrated capacity development	3. Knowledge Achieved with Training (tested) and numbers trained
Sustained global progress	1. Sustained and effective PCP-FMD implementation	1. Process indicators, completion of Roadmaps and #countries utilising PSO expertise
	2. Improved global laboratory support	2. Surveillance targets met in three of the five Roadmaps; system for regional vaccine recommendations being used
	3. Better training for progressive control	3. Knowledge Achieved With Training (tested) and numbers trained
	4. Improved vaccine security	4. PPP: satisfaction of stakeholders in rate of progress



## 5. SIGNIFICANT NEW ELEMENTS to the programme

**Europe-wide TADS modelling capacity** serving MS and the region as a whole (EuFMDis+)

**Laboratory proficiency and capacity for FAST diseases** established across the Balkan countries supported by a **diagnostic bank**

**Integrated FAST disease early warning system**  
in the REMESA/neighbourhood region be in place by end of 2020.

**Vaccine security platform:**  
Addresses a gap affecting contingency planning



## 6. CORE ELEMENTS of the programme continued from Phase IV

**World –leading Training  
Programme**

**GET Prepared**

Expertise and support to  
guide MS on stress-testing  
of their preparedness  
resources

**Regionally co-ordinated  
targeted, national  
assistance to  
apply the Progressive  
Control Pathway (PCP-FMD)**

**Fund for Applied Research  
(FAR Fund)**

Studies with generic (multi-  
TADS) applicability will be  
favoured

**Global Intelligence**

Regular risk reports: but  
with added FORECASTING



## 7. GOVERNANCE and CO-ORDINATION with partners

*Member States govern – through the elected Officers*

*Co-ordination, in a changing disease risk environment*

- DAILY
- Periodic review (@6 month intervals)
- With the priorities of GF-TADS Europe

*Technical support for decisions on changing priorities*

- Greater role of the Standing Technical Committee (STC) on decisions upon changes in priorities or intensities of efforts on specific TADS

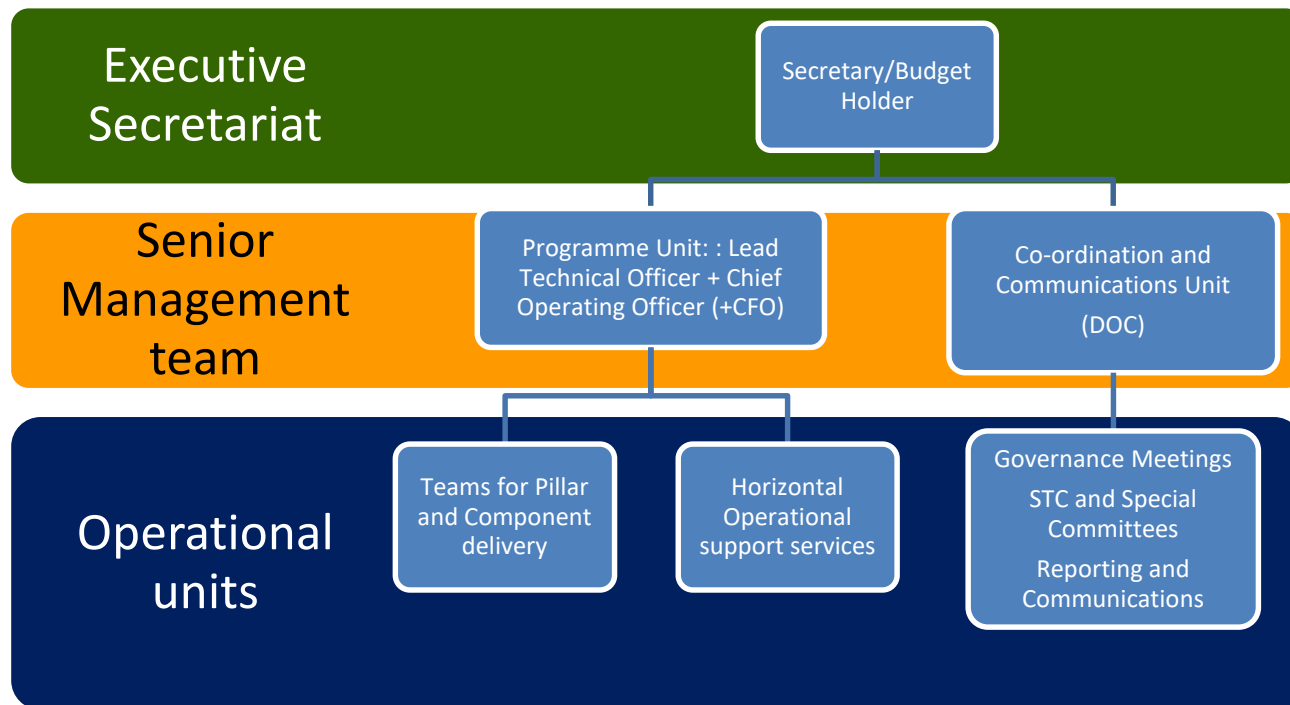
Governance			Technical support for decisions on changing priorities	
meets every 6 months				
EuFMD Executive Committee + OIE, FAO, Ec			EuFMD Standing Technical Committee (STC) for support to decisions on areas of technical complexity.	New Special Committee for Surveillance and Applied Research.
Co-ordination		Co-ordination with the private sector		Emergency management
GF-TADS (Europe, Mid-East, Global)		PP Platform for emergency planning. For private sector engagement.	PP platform for vaccine security	
				Co-ordination
				Daily with DG-SANTE and with the GF-TADS Emergency Management Centre (EMC)



## 8. OPERATIONAL MANAGEMENT

*The programme will be delivered as per Phase IV:*

*Through a dedicated, technically and operationally autonomous Secretariat fully applying the FAO administrative procedures*





## 9. FINANCING: Administrative & Programme Funding

*EuFMD : circa 1m€ p.a*

*Programme Funds (EC request): 3 m€ p.a*

Circa Eur. 4,000,000 per annum	
Eur. 3,000,000 EC Programme	Eur. 1,000,000 Raised by the EuFMD

Component	Amount	Source identified
<b>Programme Budget</b>  (Table 2)	3.0 m€ per annum	EC: DG-SANTE (request)
<b>Programme <u>Management</u> &amp; Secretariat</b>	0.6 m€ per annum	Member States annual contributions
<b>Scientific Support:</b>  <b>FAST-Network and Fund for Applied Research (Special Committee)</b>	0.2 m€ per annum	Additional voluntary contributions of MS/others
<b>Ad –hoc funding of programme elements</b>	0.2 m€ per annum	Additional contributions of donors or resource partners
<b>Total</b>	4.0 m€ per annum	



## 9. Programme budget estimates

*Programme Funds (EC request): 3 m€ p.a*

Goal (Pillar)	Phase V per annum
1. Improved preparedness	1,559,550
2. Reduced risk	760,450
3. Sustained global progress	680, 000
	3,000,000



## 10. Environmental sustainability objectives

*Programme objectives contribute to reduced global impact (GHG+) of ruminants  
and operational procedures apply the 3 R's*



## 43<sup>rd</sup> General Session of the EuFMD

### 10. Thinking of the environmental footprint by

- **Promoting FMD control** which can benefit the global environment by reducing GHG emissions from livestock through globally increased productivity:



Large ruminants are one of the most important sources of GHG and over 60% live in countries which have endemic FMD



Thinking of the  
environmental  
footprint

- **Applying the 3Rs** in our activities *through*



**Reducing:** air travel through increasing e-work (webinars, e-learning, skype)  
*and offsetting the carbon footprint from unavoidable travel*



**Re-using:** promoting BYOB (Bring Your Own *(water)* Bottle)



**Re-cycling:** as much as possible in FAO HQ *(and at home)*





# Strategic Plan 2019-2022

## Pillar I

*Improved preparedness for management of FMD and similar TADS (“FAST diseases”) crises by Members and across Europe as a whole*

**Proposed updating**





## **OBJECTIVE 1: NATIONAL CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT**

### **EXPECTED OUTPUT**

**Improved level of training in FAST diseases crisis management at national level**

### **HOW TO DO IT?**

**Training menu supported by the training credits system**

- **Design of the training menu based on MS needs**
  - What the MS see as their needs
  - Collaboration with other organizations to identify priorities
  - Risk based: Collaboration with Pillar II
- **More country-tailored programs**
- **Incentives to choose the option “assistance with the national training system”**

## OBJECTIVE 1: **NATIONAL CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT**

### **HOW TO DO IT?**

**We have a lot of high quality training material that is useful for all FAST diseases. To develop new training material,...**

- **We will focus on the practical problems countries face**
  - Exit strategy after an outbreak
  - What reagents would be needed in the first weeks of an outbreak
- **We will prioritize a regional approach**

### **Higher number of open resources (Knowledge Bank /YOUTUBE)**

- **Link to national education organisations**
- **To be used within the FAST national training strategy**

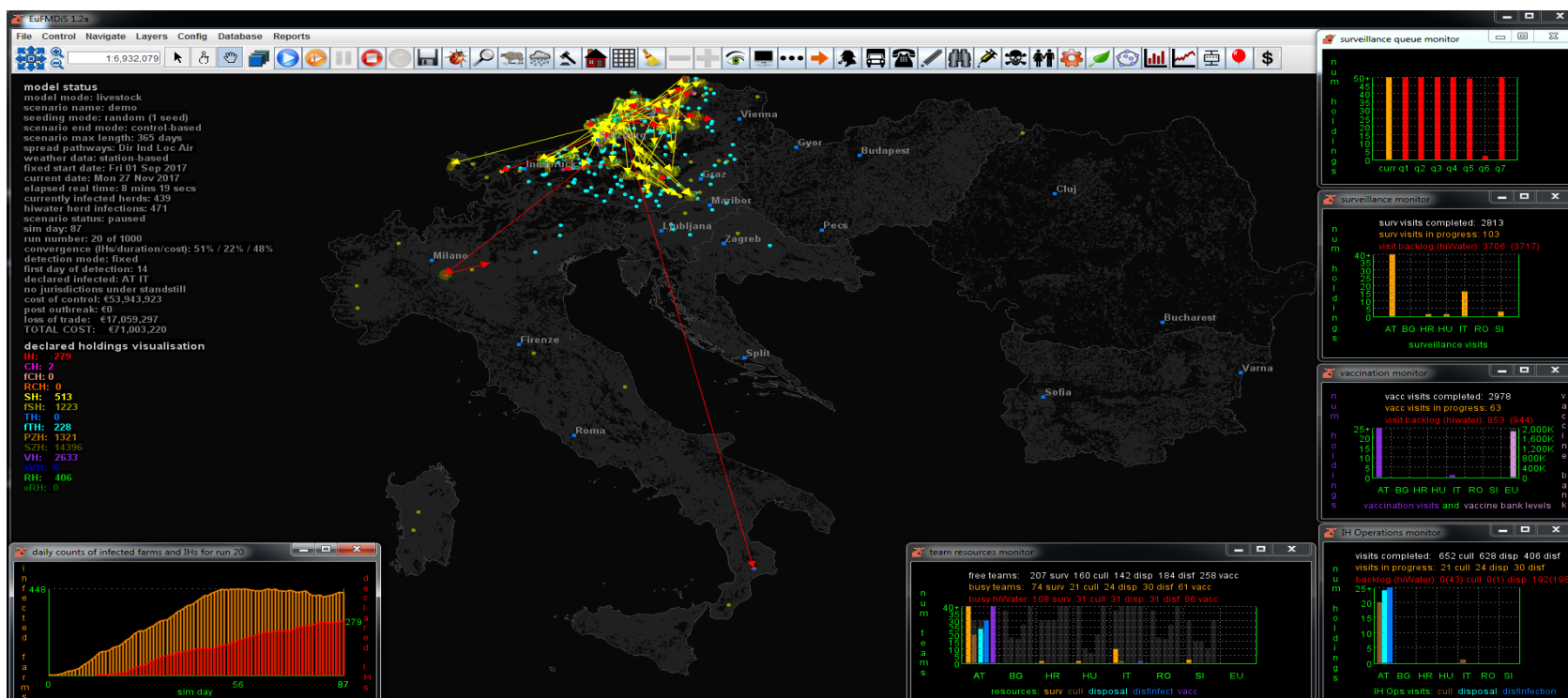




## OBJECTIVE 2: REGIONAL CAPACITY IN EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS (EP)

### EXPECTED OUTPUT

STATE OF THE ART tools for EP available to MS to assess and improve preparedness for FAST diseases across Europe





## OBJECTIVE 2: REGIONAL CAPACITY IN PLANNING

### HOW TO DO IT?

Through the collaborative work with other institutions:

**EFSA, DG SANTE Dir F, others**

- **GET Prepared:** Comprehensive toolbox to assist MS in the assessment and improvement of their contingency plans
- **EuFMDis+:** Pan- European model covering FMD and other FAST diseases, and with new features included such as the wildlife component and biosecurity considerations



## **OBJECTIVE 3:      PREPAREDNESS FOR USE OF EMERGENCY VACCINATION**

### **EXPECTED OUTPUTS**

- **Improved CP considering vaccination as an option against FAST diseases**
- **Progress to address barriers to the access to effective vaccines against FAST diseases**

### **HOW TO DO IT?**

#### **1. Establishment of a Vaccine security platform**

- Public-private platform (PPP): private sector, RL and R&D experts, vaccine registration and contingency planners to meet on a regular basis
- To discuss about and promote progress to the access to effective vaccines against FAST diseases

#### **2. Assured Emergency Supply Options (AESOP)**



## OBJECTIVE 4: IMPROVED EP in SOUTH-EASTERN EUROPE (THRACE and BALKANS)

### EXPECTED OUTPUTS

- Improved emergency preparedness in the region
- Improved surveillance systems

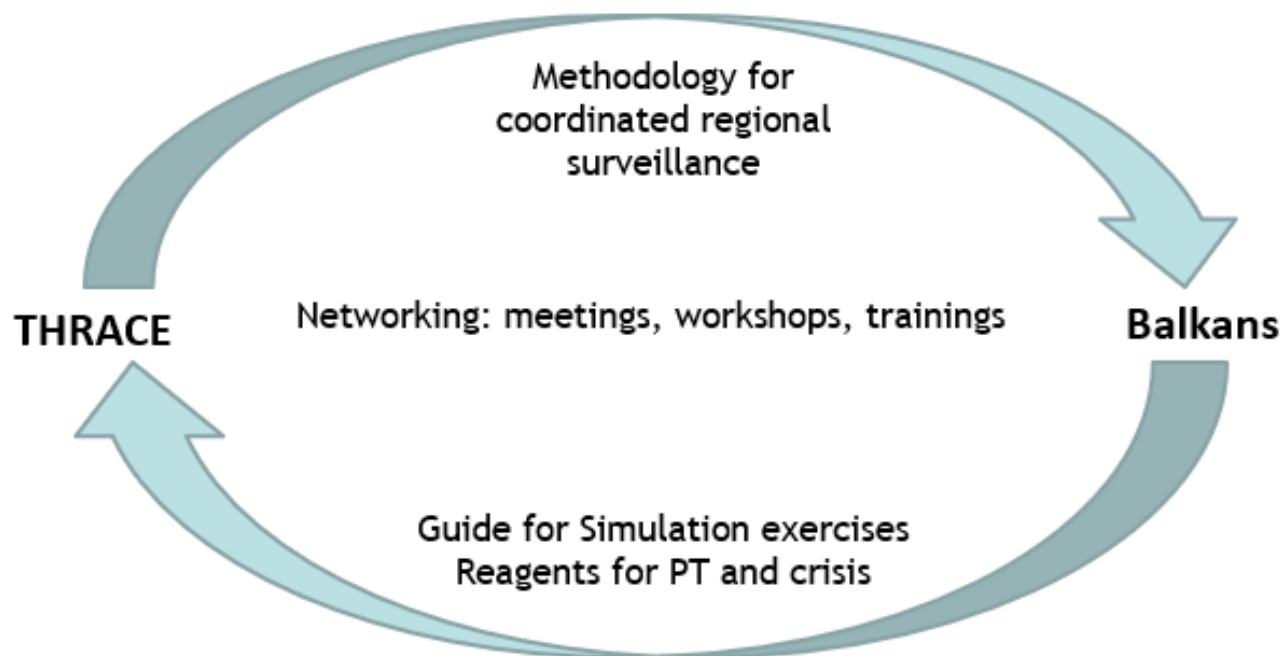
→ Greater confidence in freedom from FAST diseases and increased likelihood of early detection of an incursion





## OBJECTIVE 4: SOUTH-EASTERN EUROPE THRACE and BALKANS

### HOW TO DO IT?



## OBJECTIVE 4: **SOUTH-EASTERN EUROPE THRACE and BALKANS**

### HOW TO DO IT?

- **Thrace +:** Possibility to extend the current coordinated regional surveillance approach
- **Simulation exercises, workshops and continuous support to improve emergency preparedness for FAST diseases**
- **Improve laboratory proficiency and capacity for FAST diseases across the region**
- **Diagnostic bank for FAST diseases** (initially: Balkans, but may serve wider need)

## OBJECTIVE 5: **APPLIED RESEARCH PROGRAMME**

### **EXPECTED OUTPUT**

Tools and new knowledge to improve emergency preparedness against FAST diseases

### **HOW TO DO IT?**

- Competitive selection of studies to support through the Fund for Applied Research (FAR)
- Identification of Europe-wide priorities in emergency preparedness and gaps of tools and knowledge
- Expert Committee (SCSAR) - prioritization, guidance on impact of potential studies





**OBJECTIVE 6: PROFICIENCY of the NRLs (non-EU MS) for FMD  
(extension of the PTS operated under the EU-RL)**

**OBJECTIVE 7: FAST disease intelligence provided for risk  
assessment**

### **HOW TO DO IT?**

- Continuity of current system (GMR) for information gathering and analysis
- Addition of epidemic fore-casting based on intelligence focal points system
- Greater integration of informatics and analysis (with OIE/FAO networks)

**RELEVANT TO ALL THE PILLARS**





Goal (Pillar)	Component Objectives	Subcomponents € Per annum	Phase V per annum	Per annum Phase IV (2017-18)	Phase V Increase %
1. Improved preparedness	1. National capacity development	39 MS @8000 (312,000)	312,000	261,488	19
	2. Regional capacity in emergency planning		160,000	71,077	125
	3. Preparedness for use of emergency vaccination incl emergency reserves		300,000	161,890	85
	4. South-Eastern Europe incl Diagnostic Bank		369,550	289,555	28
	FAST Diagnostic Bank	80,000			
	THRACE surveillance	188,500			
	Emergency Preparedness and exercises	101,050			
	5. Applied research program		250,000	186,194	34
	6. PTS		30,000	23,150	30
	7. Global informatics for Risk assessment		138,000	42,100	228
	TOTAL		1,559,550		



# Strategic Plan 2019-2022

## Pillar II

*Reduced FMD risk to EUFMD Members from European neighbourhood*

**Proposed updating**





## ***Priorities and opportunities in the future programme for integration of efforts for risk reduction of FAST diseases***



Priority: **early warning** and **better preparedness** for FMD and Similar TADs in the EU neighbourhood – integrated cost-efficient approach



Opportunities:

- building on **networks** established
- making use of the **horizontal approach**
- adopting **flexible** programme
- working with **partners**



## **Risk and threats change - What is needed ?**

- Close coordination and clear roles
- Flexibility to shift priorities, resources and activities
- Efficient use of models for early detection (e.g. Thrace)
- Efficient use of acquired expertise

....and ....

- Capacity to work in different setting
- Continual presence in the field
- Capacity and flexibility to deliver quickly
- Combination of experience and innovation



## COMPONENT 1: **COORDINATED ACTIVITIES**



To achieve **FAST progressive control**:

- **Coordinated mechanism under GF-TADs** with regular updates of FMD control strategies and definition of priorities and related workplans
- **Coordination with countries** to support national programmes (regional/sub-regional/national activities)

## COMPONENT 2: IMPROVED EARLY WARNING

- Collection and analysis of **risk information**
- Definition of **hot spot locations**
- Design **risk based** multi-disease **surveillance**
- Improve **collection and delivery of isolates**
- Prioritization of **vaccines** and improve their availability
- Facilitate **sharing of risk information**







## Horizontal elements of the Pillar II programme



Better use of  
expertise and  
budget

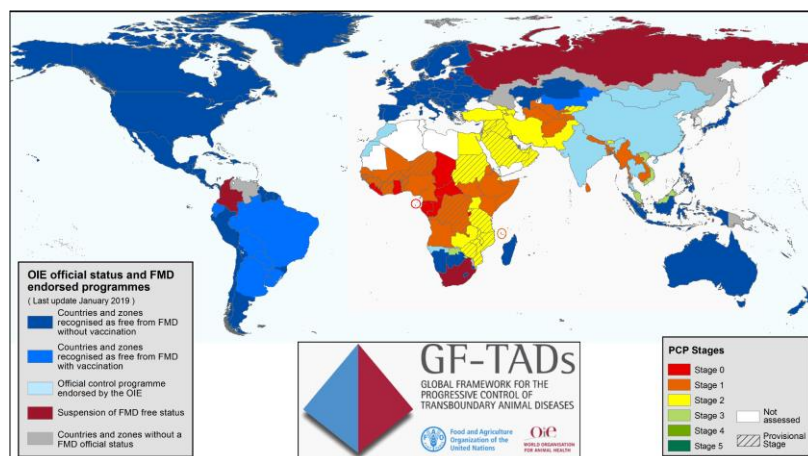


Goal (Pillar)	Component Objectives	Subcomponents € Per annum	Phase V per annum	Per annum Phase IV (2017-18)	Phase V Increase %
2. Reduced risk	1. Co-ordinated activities (under GF-TADS/REMESA) <i>PCP progress in Turkey/Georgia neighbourhood</i> <i>PCP progress in South and Eastern Mediterranean (REMESA countries)</i>		300,450	297,347	1
		150,450			
		150,000			
	2. FAST disease: Improved Early Warning <i>Continuous Multi-disease surveillance in three hot-spots</i> <i>FAST surveillance Network</i>		250,000	173,904	44
		200,000			
		50,000			
	3. Integrated capacity development <i>E-learning Course development</i> <i>Training delivery</i>		210,000	74,000	184
		65,000			
		145,000			
	Total		760,450		

# Strategic Plan 2019-2022

## Pillar III

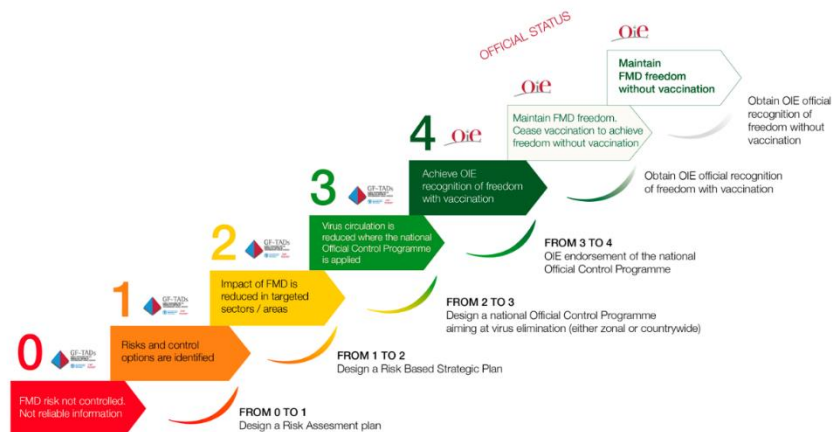
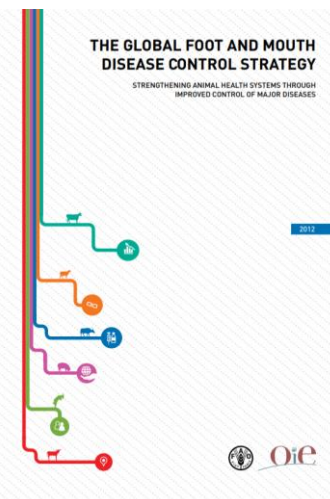
*Sustained progress of the GF-TADs Global Strategy against FMD and the improved security and supply of effective vaccines*



1. Sustained and effective PCP-FMD implementation
2. Improved global laboratory support
3. Better training for progressive control
4. Improved vaccine security

## 3.1 Sustained Global Progress

- Sustained progress of GF-TADs Global Strategy for **FMD**
- Continued support the FMD Working group including improved PCP information management





# How to do it?

## Supporting PCP-FMD application:

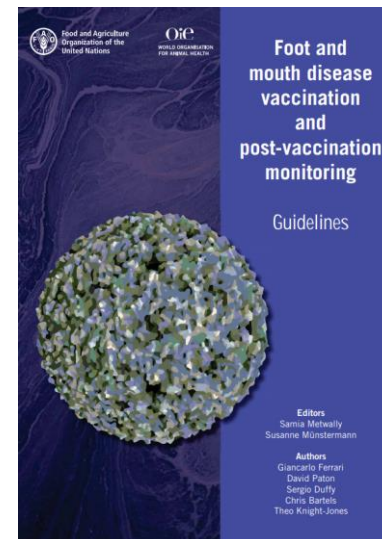
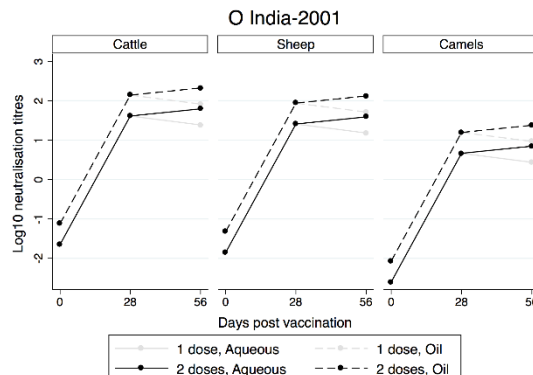
- PCP-FMD tool-kit
- Regional roadmaps
- **PCP Support Officers (“PSOs”)**
  - Promote risk-based control and management (PCP principles)
  - Extended program - to support all countries engaging in PCP-FMD
  - Training system for “Certification” PSO under GF-TADS – with trained expertise from all roadmap regions
  - EuFMD to manage system and support development
- Leverage additional funds to implement activities



## 3.2 Improved Global Laboratory Support

### HOW TO DO IT?

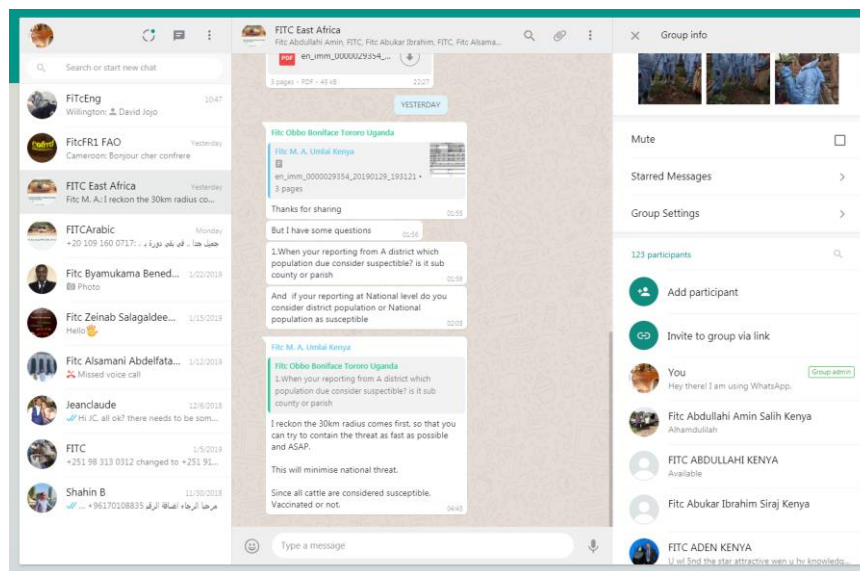
- WRL-FMD and OIE/FAO Laboratory Network
  - CONTRACTED support - KPI's are surveillance targets in different regions
  - Shift in emphasis towards Post-vaccination monitoring and regional vaccine selection and performance
  - Targeted efforts to improve sampling in address Surveillance gaps
- Associated training for all Roadmap regions (online programmes)



## 3.3 Better Training for progressive control

### HOW TO DO IT?

- World-leading suite of training courses for national PC programmes: multiple languages and regions
- Assist countries (+ partners) to deliver national FMD training (online/mobile access)
- Co-ordinated effort with OIE (PPP for progressive control, Safe-Trade,..) and OIE to develop an integrated overall suite of training for FAST diseases



## 3.4 Vaccine Security

### WHY?

### Lack of **Global Vaccine Security** **affects everyone**

The confidence that vaccines are affordable,  
available, effective and accessible to stakeholders



### HOW TO DO IT?

- **Platform for stakeholders** to review barriers affecting access to vaccines for FAST diseases
- bringing together regulators, risk managers, research and private sector stakeholders
- **Supported by Working groups** and associated studies to address information gaps affecting investment decisions





Goal (Pillar)	Component Objectives	Subcomponents € Per annum	Phase V per annum	Per annum Phase IV (2017-18)	Phase V Increase %
3. Sustained global progress	1. Sustained and effective PCP-FMD implementation <i>PCP support to GF-TADS countries (PSO system)</i> <i>Support PCP Roadmaps</i> <i>Co-ordination/Support tools for PCP implementation</i>		170,000	121,424	40
		80,000			
		50,000			
		40,000			
	2. Improved global laboratory support <i>Contract to support OIE/FAO FMD Ref Lab Network</i> <i>Surveillance support</i>		320,000	314,386	2
		200,000			
		120,000			
	3. Better training for progressive control <i>E-learning Course development</i> <i>Training delivery</i>		140,000	97,766	43
		50,000			
	4. Improved vaccine security		50,000	-	
	Total		680,000		



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## Hold - FAST

A Europe secure from the daily threat of FMD And Similar Transboundary (FAST) animal diseases



## Vision of the Strategic Plan

A Europe secure from the  
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